

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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POLICY

Voluntary - Public

Date: 2/5/2019

GAIN Report Number: MO1903

Morocco

Post: Rabat

Import Requirements for Raw Hides and Skins

Report Categories:

FAIRS Subject Report

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

SP2 - Prevent or Resolve Barriers to Trade that Hinder U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports

Livestock and Products

Approved By:

Morgan Haas

Prepared By:

FAS/Rabat

Report Highlights:

This report contains an unofficial translation of [Order No. 2249-94](#) on the sanitary conditions and treatment for imported animal products destined for industrial processing, including for hides, skins, horns, nails, animal hair, and wool. Morocco's imports of such products are \$0.5 million. The United States and Morocco have not yet established an agreed health certificate to facilitate such trade.

Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Development [No. 2249-94](#) of 23 Rabi II 1415 (30 September 1994) laying down the sanitary conditions and treatment to be met by imported animal products destined to the industry of animal by-products

[\(BO No. 4279 of 02/11/1994, page 527\)](#)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT,

Having regard to [Law No. 24-89](#) introducing veterinary animal health measures for the importation of animals, animal products, products of animal origin, animal propagation products and seafood and freshwater products, promulgated by the Dahir No. 1-89-230 of 22 Rabi I 1414 (10 September 1993);

Having regard to [Decree No. 2-89-597](#) of 25 Rabi II 1414 (12 October 1993) adopted for the application of Law No 24-89 laying down veterinary health measures for the importation of animals, animal products, products of animal origin, animal propagation products and seafood and freshwater products, in particular Article 3 (3rd paragraph) thereof,

ORDER:

ARTICLE 1 (amended by MAMVA Decree No. 724-96 of 24 hijra 1416 (13 May 1996)) - Animal products destined for the industry of imported animal by-products mentioned in the 2nd paragraph below, whichever the country of provenance, must be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate issued by an official veterinarian of the country of origin certifying that these products come from animals free from contagious diseases specific to the species and slaughtered in a slaughterhouse approved by the official veterinary authorities of the country of origin and, where appropriate; of the transit country (or countries).

The animal products destined for industry of animal by-products industry provided for above are:

- raw bristles and waste thereof;
- raw hair and waste thereof of ruminants;
- raw horns and antlers of ruminants and raw nails of ruminants and pigs;
- fresh salted skins, dried salted hides and skins, including woolen sheep skins, and domestic or wild ruminants and pigs;
- fresh salted ruminant pelts;
- greasy and fleece-washed wool;
- fine and coarse animal hair in bulk, raw of ruminants.

When these products pass through one or more third countries with a break in the load, a health certificate issued by an official veterinarian of the place(s) of transit is required by the veterinary services of the border posts.

ART. 2. (amended by MAMVA Decree No 724-96 of 24 May 1416 (13 May 1996)) - Animal products imported from countries not recognized as free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, peste

des petits ruminants and peripneumonia, must meet the following health conditions and treatments and, where appropriate, any treatment ordered by the veterinary services. This last treatment is also the responsibility of the importer and will be carried out in the enclosure of the ports and airports or border posts opened for the import:

1 - Raw bristles and bristle waste, horsehair and horsehair waste must have been boiled for at least one hour, or immersed for at least 24 hours in a 1% formaldehyde solution. This treatment must be certified by the veterinary health certificate of origin.

2 - The horns, antlers and nails of ruminants and nails of pigs, free of any trace of skin and flesh or tendon, must have undergone immersion for at least 12 hours, in a 1% formalin solution (from commercial formalin at 30% formaldehyde). This treatment must be certified by the original veterinary health certificate

3 - Fresh or green ruminant skins and hides, woolen sheep skins and domestic or wild swine skins must have been salted for seven days with sea salt containing 2% sodium carbonate.

Raw skins and hides less than six months old must have undergone dry salt or brine for at least thirty days.

These skins and hides must be sent in leaded containers to the tanning plant. Transport, removal and treatment of skins and hides in the tannery will be under veterinary control.

4 - Fresh ruminant pelts must be salt-treated or in brine for at least 30 days.

5 - Soot wool, fine animal hair and coarse animal hair of ruminants must first be treated with a series of baths consisting of soap, soda or potash, then washed and dried. This treatment must be certified by the veterinary health certificate of origin.

The treatment to which the imported products have been subjected must be certified by the veterinary health certificate.

ART. 3. - From all countries rodents' skins must be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate issued by an official veterinarian of the country of origin certifying that the country is free from tularemia (whatever the rodent) of myxomatosis (for rabbits only) and haemorrhagic viral septicemia of the rabbit.

ART. 4. - Imported treated animal products will be sampled for analysis at the veterinary research and analysis laboratories to verify their conformity. Any product recognized as non-compliant will be rejected. It may also be destroyed and incinerated under veterinary control at the expense of the importer when requested by the importer.

ART. 5. - The director of the livestock is in charge of the application of this order which will be published in the Official Bulletin.

Rabat, 23 Rabi II 1415 (September 30, 1994).

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, MAZAN BELFQIH